and their closest friends, across the valley to the private burying ground of the Lyttons. Old James Lytton was placed beside her in the following year, and ten years later a child of Christiana Huggins, the wife of his son. The cane grows above their graves

The West Indian part of the story is all of great interest, but we must pass over much of it. On page 103 is an account of young Hamilton's wild ride on the crest of hurricane. He was flying to the assistance of his favorite aunt. "Alexander passed through one other estate before he reached Mr. Mitchell's, terrifying those he warned almost as much by his wild and ragged appearance-his long hair drove straight before him and his thin shirt was in sodden ribbons-as by his news that a first-class hurricane was upon them." asmuch as capable hurricanes travel at the rate of 100 miles an hour he must have urged his horse to the limit to keep in advance. "At last he was in the canefields of his destination, and the horse, as if in communication with that ardent brain so close to his own, suddenly accelerated his already mercurial pace until it seemed to Alexander that he gathered up his legs and darted like an inflated swallow straight through crashing avenues and flying huts to the

He was obliged to crawl on his stomach from the stable to the house. The distance was only an eighth of a mile, but it took him half an hour. His aunt was having trouble with the windows, as he had feared. "He came upon her in the drawing room, valiantly struggling with a hurricane Her hair was dishevelled and her eyes bulged with horror, but even as Alexander came to the rescue she shoved the bar into place.

Then she threw herself into his sarm and fainted. He had but time to fling water on her face when a loud rattle from another window sent him bounding to it, and for ten minutes he struggled to fasten the blind soundly again, while it seemed to him that a thousand malignant fingers were tugging at its edge. He had no sooner secured it than his aunt's voice at his ear begged him to try every window on three sides of "the house." It is impossible to follow him in his work upon all the windows. The hurricane suddenly lapsed into a silence which "was, indeed, earsplitting." then piped up again. "It was evident that it had gathered its forces for a final assault, and its crushing and roaring as it tore across the unhappy island it had marked for destruction was that of a gigantic wheel whirling ten thousand cannon, exploding and lashing each other in mid-The reader will hardly doubt that it was formidable, but we may add that Hamilton and his aunt were three hours fastening the front door. Several days later the boy wrote a marvellous account of it for a newspaper. It came about in this way.

Mr. Knox, the planter, heard Hamilton talk about the storm. The boy "had not talked for three days; his heart felt warm again, and in the familiar comfortable room the terrible picture of the hurricane seemed to spring sharp and vivid from Knox leaned forward eagerly, dropping his pipe; Alexander talked rapidly and brilliantly, finally springing to his feet and concluding with an outburst so eloquent that his audience cowered and covered his face with his hands." pushed up a table and brought pencils and paper. "My boy," said he, "you are still hot with your own eloquence. Before you cool off I want you to write that down, ord for word, as you have told it to me. If it twisted my very vitals it will give a similar pleasure to others. 'Twould be selfish to drug them."

A good idea. "Alexander, whose brain in truth felt on fire, for every nerve had leapt to the recreating of that magnificent Force that had gathered an island into the hollow of its hand, crushed and cast back to the waters, dashed at the paper and wrote with even more splendor than had spoken. When he had finished he was still so excited that he rushed from the house and walked till the hideous sights and smells drove him home. He was quivering with the ecstacy of birth and longed for another theme and hours and days of het creation. . . One day Hugh Knor sent him a copy of the St. Christopher newspaper which had published his description of the storm. With some pride in his first-born, he read it aloud to his aunt. Before he was half way down the first column she was on the sofa with her smelling salts." We wish that Mrs. Atherton had been able to get a copy of it. We have no doubt that she hunted thoroughly for a piece of literature which was fitted to wist the very vitals with pleasure, and that when she falled to find it she was as sorry

When Hamilton came to New York in 1774 he took up his lodging with Mr. Hereules Mulligan. He much enjoyed the cold weather after the heat of the tropics. "If he had been ambitious and studious in an average temperature of 85 degrees, what would happen when the thermometer dropped below zero? He smiled with much contentment." He promenaded Broadway and the Battery The city, with its quaint Dutch houses, looked to him like a picture "Women had interested him little, with the exception of his mother, who he took for grant d was sui generia" was a queer opinion, and we are glad that he presently proceeded to reform it. Hin great talents were recognized immediately They set him up to make a speech

There was little shade in the Field and the day was not. It was a crowded. uncomfortable, hundl mass whose attention he was about to demand, and their minds were sirency weary of many words. their enions of the ruthiess mosquit-They stared at Hamilton to amazement for his elender little figure and fair curling bair, theil housely with a ribbon, made him look a mere buy, while his proud high-hand face, the fine gives total citati of his fact. ionably out garneots, the delicate laws of his shirt and the profusion of lace with which it was trimmed, particularly about the appearance of a court farnishe than a elimination of directly. He understand them: Mic-ringing, thrilling to be assunded

the way dorest off to Francour's Tayers. Where he reserved tongs he drick and W "Accorded, varying the glass with treath-ing dated "I produce account, looky and and dealers to the most emisted space. The finishes all small the two charts are consistent as a dealer to the finishes are small by the finishes are to fight for a dealer and all the finishes are small small by the finishes are small by the finishes are small by the finishes are small small by the finishes are you green fitters or groups of added Mianas. crost-aladi talor a respectable place assump all find any brane as capable of learning and ensorating I believe that I have sertain at State, and I admindy away to lac a someony. Forcet assume according gra-

devote them wholly to my country. And I further swear that never, not in a single instance, will I permit my personal ambitions to conflict with what must be the lifelong demands of this country." a great speech, notwithstanding the slight trace of self-esteem in it and the ownerless appearance of the word "her" in the middle of it; no wonder Washington made him Secretary of the Treasury.

We find Washington talking on page "You are a terrible fighter, Hamilton." says Washington. "I have never seen or dreamed of your equal. Why not merely oppose to them a massive resistance Why be continually on the warpath? They give you a tentative scratch and you reply with a blow under the jaw, from which they rise with a sullener determination to ruin you than ever. When you are alone with your pen and the needs of your country you might have the wisdom of a thousand years in your brain, and I doubt if at such times you remember your name; you are one of the greatest, wisest, coolest statesmen of any age; but the moment you come forth to the open you are not so much a political leader as a warlike Scot at the head of his clan, and readier by far to make a dash into the neighboring fastness than to wait for an attack. Are you and Jefferson going to fight straight through this session?-for if you are I shall no longer yearn so much for the repose of Mount Vernon as for the silences of the tomb." A "tentative scratch" and blow under the jaw" are good. Mrs. Atherton says that Washington often spoke lightly when he and Hamilton were alone together. We suspected from Headley's history that he had a rather robust humor. Obviously he knew his Scotland, though he had never read "The Lady of the Lake "

It was the familiar habit of Washington to call Hamilton his boy. Hamilton could be very intense in conversation. "There have been times," he said to Washington, When I have sat down and stared into myself with horror; when I have felt as if sitting in the ruins of my nature. I have caught myself up again and again, realizing where I was drifting. I have let a fiend loose within me, and I have turned upon it at times with a disgust so bitter and a terror so overmastering that the mildness which has resulted has made me feel indifferent and even amicable to mine enemies. Whether this intimate knowledge of myself will save me, God knows; but when some maddening provocation comes, after reaction has run its course, I rage more hotly than ever, and only a sense of personal dignity keeps me from using my fists. I am two-thirds passion. and I am afraid that in the end it will con-

The whole story is illustration that Hamilton was driven by storms of passion. He made Jefferson gasp and sit up and forget his grammar. Said Jefferson to Washing-"The extreme and high-handed measures, coupled with the haughty personal arrogance, of our Secretary of the Treasury, has inspired a wide-spread belief. which is permeating even his personal friends, that he entertains subtle and insidious monarchical designs, is plotting to convert our little Republic into a kingdom." Washington answered pleasantly and turned the conversation upon the subject of lily bulbs.

Hamilton was a terror. Monroe in his resence "grinned spasmodically and rubbed his nose with his upper lip. His writing was as overwhelming as his talk. His little daughter Angelica, who afterward went mad, wanted to help him at his work. "His eye fell upon the chaos of his manuscript. He gathered it up and threw it on the sofa. 'There,' he said, 'arrange that according to the numbers and come to me every five minutes for more.' " Angelica spent two hours daily arranging her father's manuscript, gathering a vast abundance of the same at fiveminute intervals. Her madness was in her blood and was not the result of her

of "Alexander the Great," as Mrs. Atherton calls him. "What a spectacle is this," he cried to himself on reading an article in Freneau's Gazette which called him a votary of despotism and an abettor of Carthaginian faith "What a spectacle is this, that I, an alien born, am wearing out my life and sacrificing my character to save from themselves a people who pant for my ruin been worth the candle? Debt, my family crowded into a house not half large enough to hold them, my health almost gone, my reputation, in spite of repeated vindications, undermined by daily assault-for the fools of the world believe what they are told, and I cannot compromise my dignity by replying to such attacks as these; above all a sickening and constant disgust for life and human nature!

remained at the bar I should have given my family abundance by now, with only the kind and quantity of enemies that stimulate. It is only politics that rouse the hellish depths in the human heart is true that I have saved the country, made it prosperous, happy and honored. But what guaranty have I that this state will last beyond the Administration of Washintgon? With the Republicans in power the whole edifice may be swept away, the country in a worse plight than before and the author of its brief prosperity forgotten with his works. I shall have lived in vain, and leave my sons to be educated, my family to be supported by my father in-

We are sure that Mrs Atherton's true and romantic story of Alexander Hamilton will interest and delight the reader the has fire and fancy and an intropid humor. and she has given of these with a fove

band

In his work on 'The Treaty-Making Power of the United States" (two yolunus, The Banks Law Publishing Company's Mr Charles Henry Butler of the this Mate has token up a field hitherto little cultivated. The authors has been suggested rather than discussed in previous scorks on constitutional and intrinsitional through the treat it reprofessment with worth Harringtimes and enterphiletone & must the publical both as a provising inverseengaged in mater easen before the requestion runnel of the Linker Water half described of the materials with the Anglo-Assumption

Assure Might Lagrange and age.

A supermorphism of the state of the st

Powers or merely as the agent for the States; and further, whether as such a Power its rights were limited by the express provision of Article X. of the amendments, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the

The theorem which Mr. Butler under takes to prove is that the United States make treaties wholly as a sovereign power, without respect to the States, and to proving that despite the limitations imposed by the Tenth Amendment, its rights as such Power, so far as other Powers are concerned, are as full and complete as those of any other country. In making this every statement is accompanied by references to decisions of the highest courts and to the opinions of constitutional lawyers of established authority and the final demonstration is supported so strongly that it is impossible not to

The work is in three parts, of which the first, entitled "The United States is a Nation." considers the nature of the United States Government with regard to its relations with foreign Powers and its attributes of nationality and sovereignty. The conclusion reached here may be shown most briefly by quoting a single sentence: "To sum it up in a single sentence, as to State matters and internal affairs, the United States are a federation; as to general matters affecting foreign affairs or territory held in common, the United States is a nation." The subject is treated from historical standpoint in this portion of the work, and the history of a hundred and twenty-five years of national life shows that as evidenced by the acquisition and government of territory, and by the action of every other Power, the United States have always been recognized as equally sovereign with any other Government of

The second part is a historical review of the treaty-making power of the United States, with a brief view of that power as exercised by other central Governments In six chapters the attitude of the Unite States in exercising this power both before and during the existence of the Articles of Confederation; the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and of the Constitutional conventions of the several States, in so far as these latter bore on the treaty-making power of the national Government; and the same power in the opinion of Constitutional lawyers and of Congress from the beginning down to a discussion in the Senate in January of the present year, are considered fully. Here, as elsewhere, the notes and references are very complete and illuminating.

In this part a very interesting subject arises, the question of the right and duty of the House of Representatives to legislate in order to carry out treaty stipulations. The House has never yet refused to appropriate money in such cases, though it has an undoubted right to do so: the Halifax award is a notable instance of its acceding. even against its will, to the terms of a treaty and supplying funds required to pay claims which a majority of its members did not consider justified.

Here, too, comes up the rule of pracice, apparently paradoxical in view of Article VI. of the Constitution, that Congress may "control the ultimate effect of all treaty stipulations which in any way conflict with any existing laws of the United States or which require legislation to make them effectual, or which require the appropriation of money to fulfil them," by either enacting legislation contrary to the terms and spirit of the provisions of the treaty, or by refusing to enact the legislation necessary to carry it out; and, further, can by act or resolution abrogate a treaty and thereby render futile the treaty-making power as exercised by the constitutional authorities. Mr. Butler notes that a certain treaty, the ratifications of which were exchanged formally, was not put into effect than two years afterward, because Congress had failed to pass the necessary legislation.

The third part of Mr. Butler's work, which with the appendices and index occupies the whole of the second volume, deals with judicial decisions affecting th subject in its extent and application. In this part are considered the judgments of Federal courts in regard to the relative effect of treaty stipulations and Congressional action-an important matter when it is seen that the Chinese exclusion question is one of the subjects falling within its limits. A chapter is devoted to the treaties made with Indian tribes; and in another certain specific instance, in which the United States has exercised its treatymaking power are considered. Herein are scussed somewhat at length the questions of extradition with or without treaty, and with or without legislation; references to very recent cases arising under these ques-

ions are supplied Of the value of Mr. Butler's volumes to students of constitutional and international law there can be no question they will be an aid to the historical student Reference must be made to the ibstracts of treaties of the United States. which occupy a hundred and thirty pages of the second volume, and will be of very great value to the student who has not the vernment's compilation of "Praties in Force;" and to the index prepared by Mr. E. E. Treffrey, which is most thorough

A tirginia Love Stury

In "Dorothy South" Mr. George Cary Egginston has afforded a love story of irginia just before the war. (Lothro blishing Company, Boston i On page 18 we find a description of Arthur Brend hero. The young man was fair to look tipes: A trifle above the medium heighis person was symmetrical and his finely gence that suggested the reserve stronger if a young buil." A youth after our own beart, of betom we are sure that he are serfernak and mulid pueb ever a forceby vigor and refinement. His was the respective time of a major who to his inheritance story of introduced and map to include the solar Monthly to American Operation

but we do not mind it. As an accomplished anatomist Arthur knew that she walked well in a riding skirt because she had perfect use of her muscles. In time he learned to love her When Arthur went to visit his neighbor

Archer Bannister at the magnificent plantation of Branton, Archer said to him: the way, I've cleared out a wardrobe for you at Branton and a dressing case. You'll need to send over a supply of linen, coats. boots, underwear and the like and leave it in your room here, so that you shall be quite at home to come and go at your will, with the certainty of always finding ready for you whatever you need in the way of in Virginia before the war. Gentlemen kept wardrobes all about among the different plantations, so that they never needed to travel with that lumbersome and telltale thing, a "dress-suit case.

Arthur ordered the new literature for Dorothy- "Tennyson, Thackeray, Bulwer, Coleridge, Keats, Rogers, Campbell, Shelley and their later successors"-queer expression again, "later successors"-"Longfellow, Bryant, Willis, Halleck, and above all, Irving, Paulding and Hawthorne. We should not think that Halleck was really a "later successor" of Tennyson, and this chronology otherwise seems to be a little out of kilter, but it is no great matter. "The age of Darwin, Huxley and Herbert Spencer had not yet come, in 1859"-however, Dorothy was full of Darwin just one year later,

1860, and that was doing pretty well. We shall not tell all the story-how Arthur once "mounted Gimlet and rode away with no purpose except to think," and how Dorothy went to Paris and there discovered her long-lost mother, a mighty queer woman and how Edmonia, the greatest belle in all Virginia, who loved Arthur in vain, wrote him letters twenty-four pages long, to his great joy; and how Dorothy brought her mother home and married Arthur at the end of the book. These things the reader must learn for himself in the regular and better way, namely by reading the story. We are sure that he will find it very pleasant

A Batch of New Novels.

Mr. Benjamin Swift evidently feels sure nough of his audience to dispense with originality of plot. Out of well-worn materials he has manufactured "The Game of Love." (Charles Scribner's Sons.) There is a criminal suppression of a death bed will, a hero who after sowing his wild oats turns groom, makes his master's daughter fall in love with him, marries her and comes into his own. The plot involves the rather vulgar situation of a young person turning her thoughts to her servant, but the book is harmless and may be read with as little mental exertion by any one who is tired, as a story by "The Duchess."

"Angelot; a story of the First Empire. by Eleanor C. Price (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), is declared to be "not of the his torical class." It is a story of love and adventure in a historical setting, however, and political events undoubtedly adventure, however, in a historical setting, and political events undoubtedly come in. The author has been carefu about local color; there is perhaps a superfluity of French words, and the names of the characters suggest a menu, but people who can still enjoy historical novels will doubtless read it with pleasure.

Mr. Fred Lewis Pattee on the other hand turns to a path that is becoming well beaten Garvin; the Story of a New Hampshire Summer." There are country scenes and dialect, and a good deal of sentiment with which we ought perhaps to sympathize and much lack of skill in weld

ing the material into shape In "Enoch Strone," by E. Phillips Oppen heim (G. W. Dillingham Company), we have the story of the intelligent mechanic who rises to eminence through his brains bu puts aside ambition. A number of social questions are touched upon including hereditary alcoholism. There is an interesting love conflict that engages the pus. Mr. Partridge's book is illustrated reader's attention to the end

Four short stories by Paul Bourget have been translated by Mr. William Marchant "Monica and Other Stories." (Charles Scribner's Sons.) M. Bourget's stories are usually unpleasant and his "psychology is looked upon as shallow by some sceptice His chief merit is that he writes fairly good French and has got into the Academy. In this volume he is within reach of those who

like him in English. Turn about is only fair. Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune having been made into a play that proved successful, the play now turns its effulgence upon the novel by providing with pictures from photographs the new edition pub lished by Charles Scribner's Sons. The illustrations have the uncanny, impossible look common to photographs of stage scenes, while the pronounced American countenances of the Spanish characters, though they pass muster in the play, are amusingly incongruous in the pictures

The Moors of Morocco

There are countries that are harder to reach than Morocco. You can get to Tangier within eight or ten days from New When it comes to penetrate inland, however, it is another story. No land, save Tibet, has turned Europeans back more sternly. What traveliers have made their way in for a generation past have done so at the constant peril of their lives and under unwented hardships. Their number is very small. A book like Mr Budgett Meakin's "The Moors" (Macmillans therefore of uncommon value. Mr Meakin has spent years on the edge of Morocco, he was a long time editor of took great pains to become acquainted with the people and their history. has already published volumes on "The Mooriel: Empire" and on "The Land of the Moore " In this later book he describes graphically the people with their ways and customs. Not the joant interesting chapters are those on the position of woman among the Moore and so the daws of the The Manter; of the Box

Mr. Brans Stoker, who as Torasume of the Loccum Theatry may be seen any tighwhen hir Henry Irving is setting, standing its schat the facts movemen call simulacidate mirtian is famous for other things than more affainly the woney troke. It Draeule' be wrote proor as those marked a horsel as was sear politodaed, in On a fee four transit to species "Elegendacurious. Ye he were Many Maryors Brake, the American horome a desertedant of the Francia Leake, and Mr. Alec Hunter, the English here: your through adventures they become under Arters WI a cart of the superior of the superior of the constitute the outlinest is well appears evening that is assumption if some well appears evening and comments in some well appears evening and comments in some well appears that the formation of the forma

five appendices! And whoever heard of costume." There was fine, broad luxury | learn and outwardly express the cipher,

> A story of the South without a negro in it, or at most with the negroes merely in the background as performers of incidental services, is a relief and a pleasure. A story, too, with only nice people in it, save for a mitigated elderly villain, is a delight in these days of disagreeable psychological problems. Miss Hildegard Brooks, in "The Master of Caxton" (Charles Scribner's Sons), has succeeded in writing that story and in keeping it exciting and attractive from beginning to end without falling into commonplaces. She gives us two charming young girls with love stories; they and their lovers are human, living, and strangely enough in a somewhat unmannerly age, are ladies and gentlemen throughout. It may be overromantic for the three "poor white" brothers to develop so soon and so well under the influence of their Northern-bred sister, but it is a long time since we have come across so pretty a picture as that of the life of that sister with her brothers in their cabin home. The life is almost entirely out of doors, in the woods and open country There are some amusing German immigrants, too, whose German might be a little better, and one of them, a doctor of philosophy, has this criticism to make of Americans

"You make a great account of the differences among yourselves in your differ-"but North and South and West I have make out right well.' You word it differthe same. The fact is, the Americans growidle, extravagant, careless everywhere For the pioneer work, for that the spirit of the people was wonderfully fit; but culture, social sacrifice; and in these matters the people need criticism, yes, very much, indeed."

It is a thoroughly enjoyable book that will bear reading aloud.

The sculptor of the Nathan Hale statue the kinsman and historian of the patriot.

Counsellor Tom Nolan in life was a picturesque New York character, and the funny things put into his mouth and told of him are likely to grow so long as his memory survives. They are mostly transmitted verbally, but Mr. Charles Frederick Stansbury has tried to preserve the stories in more permanent shape in "The Barrister. (Mab Press.) It is astonishing that so much of the flavor of the Nolan anecdotes is retained in their more formal shape There is a short sketch of Mr. Nolan's life which the author has padded out with an intolerable deal of legal anecdotes completely foreign to the subject, but there are 200 pages of Nolan stories and a good many of them are genuine.

A Birthday Tcken for Dr. Hate It is hard to think of Dr. Edward Everett made easier by The Outlook Company put lishing a "birthday" edition of the little introduction that Dr written for this edition has no marks of age, if it is reminiscent. The time when agined, any more than an America, past of future, where Dr. Halo is not busy and as work writi # Love Tales by Just Chandler March

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris needs no introuction. His volume, entitled "The Making of a Statement" (Mothure, Phillips & Co. includes four very pretty love stories The plot of the story that gives the name the book is ingenious and noxel. Mr. Harrie's Scuttern whites are pleasant perpie to meet and as for his negtroes they are painted by the author of "Lorie Renose

Little folks, if the pitraction were meded would be drawn to study antmain by " Ammy the Sight People," by there if Pierces IE P Lighton A fact. The stories test of all sorts of queer doings at night by the creatures many risident one magazete extens, escenter more freflice, mother and gram managations and worms. The factor plotuses by A. C. Coordon are very and In pretty southerdround volumes will

gill tops comes Boutleday. Page & Co. a suries of Little Masterpiecas. estimat by Bins Ferry in sty volumes. They include John Militan with the "Arrogagetter" are other pieces: Balph Walds Resources with the known on 'helf-Kellance' and 'harun a aelection from Baron's Konney tosmith's "The Lieuerted Village," with missitions from the "Chinese of the World" and other papers: passer from the Baiother to findly 'good other recent of family four

her chin in water in a cavern filled by the tide, and has many other troubles of her own, being pestered by blackmailers who want to steal her, and by Secret Service men who want to steal the blackmailers (it is almost needless to say that the black mailers succeed and that Hunter downs them without recourse to the Secret Service men); but the reader isn't thrilled properly. Over his head hang no fewer than a novel with appendices! Besides, the novel is about Bacon's bi-literal cipher, and Mr. Stoker out-Gallups Mrs. Gallup, not to speak of laying out Bacon, in his hero's and heroine's ability to read, mark, which they do with letters, as Bacon did, with red and white lights and flags, with fingers and with finger marks on dusty walls, books in a deserted library, and footprints in the road. Why, Bacon was a prattling infant, so far as the cipher was concerned, beside Miss Drake and Mr. Hunter! Mr. Stoker protests too much here; in "Dracula" he protested nothing. and was impossibly real; here he is really impossible.

A Delightful Love Story.

ent sections, you Americans," he said, found you the same in this: to all useful criticism you answer in these terms-'We ently everywhere, but everywhere it means do not make out so well any longer. They now come other things, economy, discipline,

Mr. Partridge's Nathan Hale.

William Ordway Partridge, is a poet and prose writer as well. In "Nathan Hale, the Ideal Patriot" (Funk & Wagnalls Company), he has put together in a series of essays the result of his researches into the life of the Revolutionary martyr. These he supplements with a comparison between Hale and Major André and with an estimate of Nathan Hale's character. It is an inspiring book for Americans to read. It comes at an opportune moment in view of the difference of opinion between Yale alumni and the Yale Corporation as to the erection of a Nathan Hale statue on the Yale camwith many historical portraits, and with various views of his statue, as well as that of a bust of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Tales of Tom Nolan

Hale as being 80 years of age, nor is the task Without a Country.\* The story is as fresh and youthful as when it first appeared and the story was not read can bardly be im-

by the dolument, and this of the blooming The power of typographical compression

McClure, Phillips & Co.

vividly American novel.

The Blazed Trail

A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR

IN THE GREAT PINE FORESTS

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

Author of "THE WESTERNERS"

with the realities of the present.

It combines the romance of the past

It gives a new type to American fiction.

It shows us the bravest fighting men in

It is vivified by high purposes and

It is an extraordinary, a notable, and a

Illustrated by Thos. Fogarty. \$1.50.

It has the charm of the virgin forest.

the world, the lumberjacks of the north-

convenience, and their price is ridiculously "Bridge Condensed" seems more than condensed in a little pamphlet of 32 pages by Colin Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons.) In tabloid form its instruction may serve

ern woods.

desperate deeds.

those who know the game already. "Hazell's Annual" needs no commendation to those who are accustomed to use it. In compact form it gives an immer mass of useful information, and year by year it is growing more international in character. The issue for 1902 is imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Besides a large number of new articles it contains several new and timely mans.

A good and practical atlas is "The International Student's Atlas of Modern Geography," made under the direction of the well-known cartographer, J. G. Bartholomew, published by George Newnes and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Like most British publications it is particulary good for the British Isles and England's colonies, the rest of the world being of less account. There are physical as well as political maps. In a list of great explorers the moderns seem to have the upper hand, Nansen and Joseph Thomson, instance, appearing in the first class, and Marco Polo and Bartholomew Diaz. who rounded the Cape of Good Hope, only in the second.

Baedeker's excellent "Guide to Egypt" appears in a new, the fifth, edition, is ported by Charles Scribner's Sons. It now includes the guides to Lower Egypt and to Upper Egypt in a single volume and carries the traveller to Khartum and Omdurman. It will not be long, imagine, before he may go up the Nile to Uganda and the Victoria Nyanza with its

A very pretty volume is "The Children's London," by Charlotte Thorpe, illustrated by William Luker, Jr. (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons). The sights to which the children are introduced are not so different from those that grown folks go to see. There is Mme. Toussaud and the Tower and the National Gallery and the British Museum and the Zoo and the Abbey. The pictures are abundant and

A lot of practical information about electricity is packed into less than 150 small pages by Mr. W. J. Clarke in "A. B. C. Flectrical Experiments." (Excelsion Publishing House.) The book is intended for boys who have not much money to put into apparatus, and for whom ex planations must be made clear and simple Within his parrow limits the author man ages to discuss general principles and besides to explain and show how to make and work the telegraph, the telephone electric bells and motors and dynamos. There is a chapter, too, on wireless teleg

An entertaining book on astronomy is presented by Prof. Harold Jacoby of Colum bia University in "Practical Talks by an Astronomer." (Charles Scribner's Sons It is science gossip rather than science that the author provides. He chats about the Pole Star and Galileo and the Piciadea and pavigation and so on pleasantly enough and should rouse the unscientific reader to take some interest in the wonders of the

Not withstanding the attractions of ping pong and bridge, whist is still played An claborate treatise on the theory and practice of the game comes to us in Principles and Practice of Whist? Lemmard Leigh and Ernest Bergholt. (Henry I tenter & Co.1 The authors, we are told are well-known authorities on whist to England and America. The work is illustrated with a profusion of games, there ace elaborate chapters on American leads and on the continuation game, and Mr. W Wintfield. M. A. of Cambridge, sun ributes an article on "Probabilities

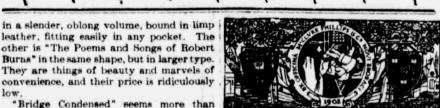
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